THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Seutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq. " " "
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. H. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the firm and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases: 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences.—by Wikoff.
The World's Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Heart-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Ayllion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMOR'S & PARMENTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TURRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855. No. 43.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and [illegible] hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. MCGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS,
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAMPL. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1855. 21—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been and contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail-Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 180 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Mucon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WILFRED H. HARRIS, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARRIS. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 8, 1855. 21—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*.—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and contin[illegible] to take risks upon all classes of property in the State [illegible] Steam and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies [illegible] ver property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,		JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. B. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	of Raleigh.	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

HOXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3⅜ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would

From the Raleigh Register.

JAMES IREDELL,

ONE OF THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

As no memoir of Judge Iredell, worthy of his fame and excellent merit, has ever been written, and as little of his career is known to the public at large, I have thought a brief biographical sketch within the dimensions of a magazine article might be interesting. Abundant materials for a large volume exist in the office of his son, the late Governor Iredell, and in the library of Mr. James C. Johnston, of Edenton; and I hope yet to hail its publication.

Judge Iredell was born at Lewes, Sussex County, England, on the 5th of October, 1750. He was related to Lord McCartney, the celebrated Ambassador to China, and came to North Carolina with letters of recommendation from that distinguished man. At his arrival in this State, he was only 17 years old, yet he was immediately appointed, under his kinsman, Henry Eustace McCulloch, Deputy Collector of the Customs for the Port of Edenton; and was afterwards appointed Collector, which valuable office he held until the revolution. McCulloch, a Barrister of the Inner Temple, held under the Crown large grants of land in North Carolina. He was a tory during the revolution; and his property was confiscated, while he himself fled the country. Mr. Iredell, from first to last, as his agent and attorney in the sale and preservation of his property, rendered him valuable services. From this source alone he ought to have derived a considerable income; but when pressed for payment, McCulloch, who was a bachelor, always evaded the demand by promising to provide handsomely for Mr. Iredell in his will. This promise was never fulfilled, whether through ingratitude or because he died intestate, is not known. McCulloch was also agent for George Selwynn, and Mr. Iredell transacted most of the business growing out of that agency. From his early youth Mr. Iredell was remarkable as a methodical, laborious, precise business man. There is a tradition in the Iredell family that the name now differs somewhat from the true name,—that the family was greatly implicated in the English rebellion, and after the restoration, found it convenient and politic to change their name so as to escape observation and odium. For years after Mr. Iredell's arrival in America, Miss Margaret McCartney was his regular correspondent. She wrote from Bath, England, and seems to have cherished for her kinsman an affection characterized by unusual tenderness, though she jests pleasantly on their disparity of years, she being his senior. In one of her letters she says, "your cousin, Sir George McCartney, has procured a pair of colors for your brother Thomas" Iredell. The letters are full of sprightly descriptions of fashionable life at Bath, and of prominent people. They, no doubt, as a cotemporaneous exhibition of the men and manners of that famous watering place, years ago, by a close observer, would be very interesting to the English now. Mr. Iredell, when he was about 22 years old, July 17, 1773, married Hannah Johnston, a lady of masculine intellect, combined with true feminine tenderness of sentiment, and graceful dignity of manners. She was his cherished companion through life, his confidential friend to whom he communicated freely and without reserve all he felt, and thought, and did. Their voluminous correspondence has been carefully preserved, and possesses a public as well as domestic interest. She was the sister of Mr., afterwards Governor, Samuel Johnston, a gentleman whose wealth, legal abilities, and high character, gave him a potent influence in the Province. She was the niece of the Royal Governor, Gabriel Johnston. Her father was the Surveyor General of the Province. After this match Mr. Iredell studied law with Mr. Johnston. At the commencement of the revolution, in Mr. Iredell's own language, "he held one of the best offices in the State under the crown—an office on which he depended for his support. His relations were in Great Britain; yet, though thus circumstanced, so far was he from being influenced by pecuniary motives or emoluments of office, that, as soon as his situation would admit of it, he did not hesitate a moment to join the opposition to Great Britain, nor would the richest office of America have tempted him to adhere to that unjust cause—the British government." Nor was this the only consequence of his connection with the Whigs of that day. His uncle, a wealthy clergyman of the Church of England, settled in one of the West India Islands, who had ever regarded him as his heir, cut him off from the inheritance, leaving his ample estate to Mr. Iredell's brother. After a due course of preparatory study under Mr. Johnston, Mr. Iredell was admitted to the bar in 1775. He soon rose to eminence in his profession, and was elected by the General Assembly Judge of the Superior Court on the 20th December, 1777, which office he resigned in August 1778. He was subsequently appointed Attorney General in November 1779, but resigned soon after his appointment. While at the Bar he attended all the important Courts on the seaboard, from Edenton to Wilmington. He was not a member of any public body during the revolution, but in a more private, yet not the less influential manner, contributed to its success, being the intelligent counsellor and trusted friend of William Hooper, Sam'l Johnston, and the other leaders of his party. His correspondence with Mr. Hooper was preserved by the latter's daughter, the late Mrs. Watters, of Hillsborough, and, I suppose, is still in existence.

In 1787, Mr. Iredell was appointed by the General Assembly commissioner to compile and revise the laws of the State. This was a delicate and important trust. Though Mr. Iredell was, by the vigor of his intellect, by his learning and industry, better fitted to the task than any other in the State, and though the confidence of the Legislature in him was great, yet, with a diffidence almost incredible in this age of impudent presumption and reckless audacity, in the preface to his work, he says: "There was one authority vested in me, which I confess I was afraid to exercise. I was directed "to leave out all acts on which no questions of property could arise." Though this expressed a confidence in me, not a little flattering, I should have shown myself very undeserving of it, if I had availed myself of so great a power without clearly discerning that there was no hazard of abusing it. I could not venture to repose so vain a confidence in my own judgment as to undertake to determine precisely what acts might give occasions to such questions, and what not. It would be a task, perhaps, difficult for any man, and if in the presumptuous exercise of so high an authority, I had omitted any which it should have appeared afterwards it was material to have preserved, the error would have been fatal and irretrievable." Mr. Iredell's hesitation being made known to the General Assembly, that body gave him a still more signal proof of their unbounded confidence, by passing a resolution, December 22, 1789, authorizing him "to revise and publish the laws of this State, in such mode, form, and manner, as his knowledge and discretion may direct." Part of the collection was printed before the session of 1789. The whole work, as it now exists, however, was not finally completed and published until 1791, embracing all the laws passed up to that period. The volume, well known as Iredell's revisal, was printed at Edenton, by Hodge & Wills.

Of the Convention assembled at Hillsborough in 1788, to determine on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Mr. Iredell was a member. He had never before been in any public assembly, yet he was evidently regarded by the Federalists as the leader of the party. He was the most frequent, as he was the ablest, expounder and advocate of that Constitution which he was afterwards to construe in the highest tribunal known to the American law. As contrasted with the stern authoritative strength of Johnston, the haughty and aristocratic bearing of Davie, or the hot impetuosity of Maclaine, Mr. Iredell was distinguished for tact, his spirit of conciliation; never forgetting his aim—the ratification of the Constitution. To effect this end, so steady was his purpose, so uniform his effort to persuade a majority in opposition, that one cannot but marvel at the placidity of temper that he exhibited, as well as the unflagging spirit with which he pressed to his goal under discouragements well calculated to fire the passions or drive to despair. But all was in vain!—Against that aristocratic democrat, Mr. Willie Jones, who led the opposition with a majority of one hundred, whose most efficient mode of answering an argument was a sneer, who marshalled his party by the stamp of his foot, and controlled them by a nod of the head, what could genius, and eloquence, and learning effect? The constitution was decisively rejected. When the reader examines the debates of the Convention, hard it is indeed to realise that the opposition was directed against that Constitution, now so universally approved, and that has been so regularly the subject of the splendid eulogy of Webster. In 1790, without his knowledge or the solicitation of personal friends, Mr. Iredell was appointed by General Washington one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The President, it is said, based the appointment upon his convictions of Mr. Iredell's merit, derived from a perusal of the debates in the Convention. When the Judge first visited the seat of Government, during the session of Congress, he entered the Senate Chamber, and stood a quiet observer amongst the crowd in the lobby. Being recognized by one of the Senators from North Carolina, the Sergeant at Arms was despatched to show him to a privileged seat. Being addressed by that officer with a deference that excited the interest and curiosity of the by-standers, so rare was the Judge's modesty, that he was greatly embarrassed, and blushed like a girl on her first introduction into company.*

At the 2d Term of the Supreme Court, held in August, 1790, in New York, the commission of Judge Iredell was read, who was sworn in and took his seat. "At the February term, 1793, held at Philadelphia, the celebrated case of Chisolm's Executor *vs.* Georgia was brought on for argument. This great case excited an unusual degree of attention, both on account of the novelty of the questions raised, and the important political consequences that were supposed to be involved in the decision. The doctrine of State sovereignty and State rights was, for the first time, brought before the Court for discussion. The question was, "whether a State was amenable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, at the suit of a citizen of another State?" Or, in other words, "could a sovereign State be coerced?" The opinion of the Chief Justice, in this case, is by far the most elaborate, perhaps the most able, delivered by him while on the bench. In relation to Judge Iredell's dissenting opinion in this case, (the majority of the Court, with the Chief Justice sustaining the plaintiff) Mr. Van Santvoord of New York, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices of the United States,"—a very interesting work, from which I have just quoted, remarks—"These views were not concurred in by Judge Iredell, who delivered a dissenting opinion. That able jurist considered the question also in a constitutional point of view, and as a question of strict construction. With great force of reasoning, and admirable precision, and clearness of illustration, he analyzed the argument of the Attorney General, and arrived at exactly the opposite conclusion. His opinion was, that no part of the existing law applied to this case; and even if the Constitution would admit of the exercise of such a power, a new law was necessary to carry the power into effect, and that assumpsit at the suit of a citizen would not lie against a State. One can scarcely arise from a careful perusal of this able opinion without being sensibly impressed with the force of the reasoning of the learned Judge, and the accuracy of his deductions; lucid, logical, compact and comprehensive, it certainly compares very favorably with that of the Chief Justice, in every respect, and as a mere legal argument, must be admitted to be far superior." As my own legal pretensions challenge but little deference, I must again quote from the same author his view on the legal character of the subject of this sketch: "Judge Iredell may be regarded as one of the ablest of the many distinguished jurists who have graced the bench of the Supreme Court." "As a constitutional lawyer, Judge Iredell had no superior upon the bench. His judicial opinions are marked by great vigor of thought, clearness of argument, and force of expression. He did not always concur with the majority of his brethren in their constitutional constructions, and on such occasions rarely failed to sustain his positions by the strictest legal, as well as logical deductions. In the interesting case of Ware *vs.* Hylton, 3 Dallas 199, his dissenting opinion exhibits uncommon research, learning and ability. As a legal argument, it may be regarded as one of the best specimens that has been preserved of the old Supreme Court. In the case of Wilson *vs.* Daniels, 3 Dallas 401, he also dissented, and his views, relative to jurisdiction on a writ of error, were subsequently adopted by the court overruling the prevailing opinion in that case."

The Judge, during the early existence of the Court, instead of riding one circuit regularly travelled all over the United States. Judge Iredell's addresses to the Grand Juries were so remarkable for ability and eloquence that they were very generally published at the request of the juries of citizens at large. Copies of these have been preserved in the family. I have read those published at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and at Richmond, at the request of the jury, headed by the veteran General Henry Lee. They are very unlike the addresses made at this day on similar occasions. They resemble much in style and argument and subjects the papers of the Federalist. The Government was a novelty, and the object of the Judge was to explain its nature, and commend it not only to the good sense, but to the affection of the people.

So much gratified was General Washington at the course pursued by Judge Iredell and his colleagues, that he wrote a letter to the Chief Justice to thank them for their patriotic efforts to explain the Constitution, and render it popular among the people. This letter was communicated by the Chief Justice to Judge Iredell, October 20th, 1799. The Judge closed his career at Edenton in the bosom of his family, in the 49th year of his age. He died not as those who die without hope; but in his descent into the dark valley of the shadow of death, he leaned confidently upon the arm that did not fail him in the hour of need. His body was interred in the vicinity of the town, at Hays, the patrimonial estate of James C. Johnson, who has marked the spot by an appropriate monument.

The Judge left behind him a Treatise on Pleading nearly ready for the press. This is still in existence. Judge Iredell had by no means reached, at his death, the full development of his powers. He was ever a diligent student, and day by day his attainments were augmented. His systematic habits enabled him to effect much more in the way of erudition than often falls to the lot of genius. He carried method into all the details of life. He was a precise, exact, pains-taking man. His papers proved this trait in his character. His voluminous correspondence, assorted according to the year in which the letters were received, endorsed in his neat clerkly hand, and tied in separate bundles so as to facilitate reference, remain as a reproof to the sluggard and an incitement to the ambitious. He was a man of fine personal appearance and imposing presence. The general expression of his face was calmly meditative: it indicated an equanimity that was seldom ruffled, an amiability that was rarely shaken. Such was the courtliness of his address, and the quiet dignity of his manners, that while presumption stood abashed before him, the humblest feared no repulsion. He was so constituted, that charity, while felt as a duty, seemed in him an instinct. He was not extravagant, and knew the value of money; yet was he untainted by avarice. His tastes were simple, his pursuits refined, his habits temperate, his morals of blameless purity. He lacked not the nerve to face danger when it threatened; but was more particularly distinguished for great moral courage. As especially illustrative of the latter quality, I quote from one of his speeches in Convention: "When the British government attempted to establish tyranny in America, the people did not think their oath of allegiance bound them to submit to it. I had taken that oath several times myself, but had no scruple to oppose their tyrannical measures. The great principle is, the safety of the people is the supreme law. Government was originally instituted for their welfare, and whatever may be its form, this ought to be its object. This is the fundamental principle on which our government is founded. In other countries they suppose the existence of original compact, and infer, that if the sovereign violates his part of it, the people have a right to resist. If he does not, the government remains unchanged, unless the sovereign consents to an alteration. In America, our governments have been clearly created by the people themselves. The same authority that created can destroy, and the people may undoubtedly change the government, not because it is ill-exercised, but because they conceive another form will be more conducive to their welfare."

In his domestic relations, the Judge was an admirable example to others—kind, vigilant, tender and devoted. As might be well inferred, seldom has any family forthe dead a veneration more profound than that cherished by his descendants for his memory.

He left a wife and three children to mourn his loss. His son James, who successively filled, by the appointment of North Carolina, the high offices of Judge, Governor, and Senator of North Carolina,

* A. M. Hooper, Cape Fear Recorder.

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well sustained the tradition of his father's genius and merit. North Carolina has named a county after him: but, perhaps, the highest tribute to his worth is conveyed in the simple language of the illustrious Marshall, who, in writing to one who had omitted the name of Iredell in his list of the eminent men of the State said, "I always thought him a man of real talents."

G. J. H.

NOW AND THEN.—In the summer and fall of 1852 the Whig presses and Whig orators were earnestly invoking the support of the American people, for Winfield Scott as President of the United States.—Some ten years since, during the existence of the original Native American party, Gen. Scott had written a letter, expressing his approbation of the then suggested change in the naturalization laws, extending the term of residence prior to naturalization from five to twenty-one years. Those sentiments, however, he was compelled to recant—and in his recantation he went a bow-shot beyond the suggestions of any politician of whom we have any knowledge. In a letter written either shortly before or immediately after his nomination for the Presidency, he expressed an entire change of opinion upon the subject of the Naturalization laws and advocated their amendment—not to extend the term of years but to authorize the full investment, with all the rights of citizenship, of every alien who had served one—or, at farthest, two years in the American army or navy—during which term of service, it was, of course, quite possible that he might not have been for any length of time in the inhabited portions of the United States. His proposition was to offer citizenship as a bounty to encourage the enlistment of unnaturalized foreigners in the army and navy of the United States. In view of this crude statesmanship, the support of the foreign votes of this county was solicited for him; and Gen. Scott himself so far forgot the dignity of his position as to undertake an electioneering tour through the West—eulogizing in public speeches "the rich Irish brogue" and "the sweet German accent," and vindicating the foreign from invidious comparison with the native element of his victorious Mexican army.

Now, the earnest and enthusiastic advocates of Gen. Scott are the high priests of Know Nothingism, and affect to regard, with a holy horror, the alarming increase and dangerous proclivities of the foreign population. *Now*, our adopted citizens, even after naturalization, are not esteemed worthy to defend the honor of the American flag, either upon sea or upon land, and no man who drew his first breath beneath a foreign sky is worthy to receive the privileges of American citizenship until he has remained among us the full period of 21 years.

Again, Gen. Pierce was the Democratic opponent of Gen. Scott and hailed from the State of New Hampshire.

Our Whig friends soon discovered that the Constitution of New Hampshire contained a clause excluding Roman Catholics from office—and though it appeared that Gen. Pierce had exerted his influence to effect an amendment of the Constitution in this particular, still his residence in a State so much behind the enlightened spirit of the age, was urged with eloquence and earnestness as a sufficient reason to exclude him from high federal honors. The Catholic population of the United States were appealed to by every sentiment of self-respect, to put under the ban of their opposition, the son of so intolerant a State. From Maine to Louisiana the Whig press stood forth as the *par excellence* advocates of entire and unrestrained religious freedom and the jealous enemies of all religious intolerance. So strong was the outside public sentiment it created, that, if we recollect aright, the first Legislature which met in New Hampshire after the canvass of 1852, took steps to erase from its Constitution the obnoxious restriction; and as soon as practicable the erasure was accomplished.

Some members of General Scott's family had professed the Roman Catholic faith; and, at least, one of his daughters had taken the veil. These considerations were urged with great power, as justly commending the Whig party to the confidence and support of the Catholic population of America.

Now, the party which then stood forth so jealous in its defence of religious toleration, is merged in a secret organization, whose members are bound by secret oaths to act upon the very principle they professed to regard so heterodox then—and now the faith of some members of his family, the very consideration upon which they recommended General Scott to the American people two years since, would be a just reason for excluding him from full communion in their secret conclaves. Such is history.

Richmond Enquirer.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.—We cannot refer to the administration of President Pierce at this period of its existence without an expression of sincere approval of its course. Although met at every step of its progress by the most malevolent opposition from the combined efforts of every fanatical party, it has triumphed in every issue.

The veto of the French spoliation bill was met by the people in a proper spirit. They saw in it a determination to maintain the interests of the country. The President believed these claims were not justly due; his antecedents were on record against their payment. The people, with these views still on record and still unchanged by any subsequent information, raised their author to his present position, which is endorsing his previous public course of action, to which he had referred them for principles which should shape his policy in the event of his election. He, therefore, unless subsequent events had presented stronger proof of the justice of these claims, was bound to veto the French spoliation bill. After the lapse of several months, we believe the public sentiment to be fully satisfied with the position of the President on this question. Few men would have stood firm in opposition to the decisive vote on this question in both houses of Congress. Well might any man have doubted the correctness of his position when so many minds were found in opposition to his opinions. But not so the President. Confiding in the correctness of his views and in the intelligence of the masses, he at once unfolded before them the honest convictions of his heart, leaving the people to endorse or reject his sentiments, as to them might seem proper. By this veto we believe these claims have been placed in such a position that they will never be paid unless Congress by a two-thirds vote direct them to be discharged over the veto power, or the people in their sovereign capacity elect a President known to be favorable to the settlement thereof. And to Franklin Pierce is the republic indebted for retaining these millions in the treasury.

The nonsensical cry of the opposition press about the unpopularity of President Pierce is as false and corrupt as is the course they have been compelled to pursue to defeat the democratic party. Twice has the whig party "stooped to conquer"—once sacrificing every honorable principle, but adhering to its name; now sacrificing even its name and all else that marked it as a great party bound together by strong national principles. In stooping thus to conquer, it has lost its existence, and will in future be pointed to as a thing that was. Thus, it was only by descending to form a union with the malcontents of the democracy (men whose personal aggrandizement was superior to their patriotism, and who could not be accommodated with office without detriment to the public interest) and the factionists of every school, that a temporary triumph has been secured over the republican party. Because of this temporary triumph, the opposition press attempt to cry down the popularity of the President. This they know will gratify the disaffected. But they should bear in mind that the measures of this administration, as they develop the wisdom thereof, are daily vindicating the President before the people from the fallacious charges hurled at him with such vindictive force. Ere another year, we believe Franklin Pierce will be as strong in the affections of the people of the Union as he was on the day of his inauguration as their President.

Delaware Gazette.

MOBBING AN ABOLITIONIST.—In Lonisville, Ky., on Thursday last, a man from the North was, while in conversation, asked if he was an abolitionist, and answered that he was. He was advised to leave the town, and he started for the railroad depot in order to do so, but a mob, headed by the sheriff of the place, pursued and caught him, rode him on a rail carried by niggers, backed his face, and sold him at auction for a nigger, and then took him to a drinking house, and made the niggers hug and kiss him. They warned him that they would kill him if he lifted a finger to resist, and the sheriff, though the victim did not resist, aimed a pistol at him, and would have shot him but for the interference of a bystander from another State.

Democratic Meeting in Carteret.

According to previous notice, a large and spirited meeting of the Democrats of Carteret was held at the Court House in the town of Beaufort, on Saturday the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

On motion of Jas. Ward, Esq., Gen. Thos. Marshall was called to the Chair, and Dr. Wm. Cramer appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting in a brief and appropriate manner, it was moved and carried that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the following gentlemen were chosen: E. A. Thompson, S. Leffers, J. F. Bell, Jos. P. Roberson, Wm. J. Potter, B. A. Oglesby, and R. Howland. The committee after retiring, reported through their Chairman the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the creed of the Democratic party, believing it to be eminently calculated to promote and foster the best interests of our common country, and the sure preserver of the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the administration of Franklin Pierce, in the wise and patriotic management of its foreign and domestic policy, in its vetoes of wild schemes of speculation and extravagance, and in its strict adherence to the rights of all sections of the Union.

Resolved, That we view with painful apprehension the formation of secret political societies in our country, regarding them as dangerous to the stability of our free institutions, and contrary to the teachings of the fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That we deprecate the existence of an organization called Know Nothingism, as fraught with evil, subversion of the Constitution, and in direct antagonism with the sound and healthy principles of true republicanism.

Resolved, That we believe the aforesaid society to be no more than Whiggery in disguise; and that all Democrats who have been misled and deceived by its loud professions of patriotism, are invited to come back to the party of their love and assist us in securing the success of our cause.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of our able and patriotic representative, the Hon. THOS. RUFFIN, and recommend him to the Convention for our standard-bearer in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That we recommend Newbern as the proper place, and an early day in May as the most suitable time for holding our Convention.

On submitting the above resolutions Mr. Thompson addressed the meeting in an eloquent and forcible manner, highly applauding the frank course pursued by the Democratic party in making known its objects and principles to the world, and contrasting it with the strange and sneaking policy of the Whigs or Know Nothings, who work without principles in the darkness of midnight. "Sam" was completely demolished and left bleeding at every pore. He spoke also of the Hon. Thos. Ruffin as the true and tried friend of the Democracy and the Union, and a perfect terror to Know-Nothings.

Wm. V. Geffrey, being called upon, addressed the meeting in an able and patriotic style, denouncing in the strongest terms the tricks of the old Whig party; and especially the Know Nothing organization, which he said was a compound of Whigism, Abolitionism, and all the isms of the day.

After the speech the resolutions were read the second time by request, and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed fifty delegates to attend the Convention, as follows:

From Beaufort—W. F. Bell, E. A. Thompson, Wm. J. Potter, Jesse Fulcher, Jas. E. Gibble, B. Fuller, Robt. Hancock, Jos. P. Robertson, I. F. Bell, B. A. Oglesby, W. V. Geffroy, Jas. Ward, Steph. Chadwick, Laban Lawrance, R. Howland, Ross Simpson, Riley Lewis, H. Dudley, Thos. Dudley, Geo. W. Styron, Capt. Wm. Robinson.

Straits—S. Leffers, E. C. Pigott, David Pigott, Jno. Leffers, Chew Pigott, Anson Chadwick, Ambros Jones.

Bogue Sound—Levi T. Oglesby, Levi Oglesby, D. W. Bell.

White Oak—Wm. F. Bell, 3d.

Portsmouth—Valentine Robinson, O. S. Dewey, Dr. Wm. Bonner, Wallace Styron.

Cedar Island—Chris. Lumpton, Geo. Styron.

Hunting Quarters—John Fulcher, Wallace H. Styron.

It was moved and carried that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates, and further *Resolved*, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent by the Secretary to the Newbern Journal, Goldsboro' Tribune and Raleigh Standard for publication.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. MARSHALL, *Chm'n.*

WILLIAM CRAMER, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Chowan.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the Democracy of Chowan assembled in the Court House at Edenton, on Tuesday of Superior Court, appointing Henderson Simpson, Esq., Chairman, and R. Dillard, Secretary.

J. C. Badham, Esq., having been called on by the Chair, explained the purpose of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, in a short time, through their Chairman reported the following which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the proposition to assemble the Democracy of this District in Convention at Gatesville on the 3d Monday of May next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, meets with our approval.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent the Democracy of Chowan in said Convention.

Resolved further, That our confidence in the principles of the Democratic party remains unshaken and unabated.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the whole country is due to its present Chief Magistrate, who has so administered the trust reposed in him by the American people, as to secure the citizen in his rights not only at home, but in remotest foreign lands.

Resolved, That upon the strict maintenance of the principle of non-interference by the general government in the domestic policy of the sovereign States, as re-affirmed and established in the act passed by the last Congress, known as the "Kansas and Nebraska act," depends the stability of our federal compact, the security of the reserved rights of the States, and the peace and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the secret political society commonly termed Know-Nothings, is organised upon principles and for purposes utterly repugnant to the State and federal Constitutions, to the true domestic economy of the country, and to all those liberal principles which distinguish us from the monarchies and despotisms of the world.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our able representative, DR. HENRY M. SHAW, in the last Congress affords his constituents no cause for complaint, and unlimited room for admiration. We instruct the delegates from this County to the District Convention to support him for a second term.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer and Raleigh Standard.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of two to wait on Dr Shaw and request him to address the meeting. In a short time that honorable gentlemen appeared, and in a speech of three hours length entertained an intelligent auditory, who afforded the eloquent speaker, by frequent bursts of applause, every evidence of entire gratification.

The Chair appointed the following delegates to attend the District Convention, viz: Calvin R. Brinkly, Wm. D. White, R. D. Simpson, Martin Simpson, Sam'l Simpson, Jno. F. Burke, Baker P. Boyce, Thos. Evans, Stephen Dolby, Wm. Roberts, Dr. R. Dillard, Fred. Bunch, Wm. Privet, sen., Capt. R. Mansfield, Thos. Gregory, Wm. E. Bond, R. Paxton, Gen. McDonald, Edw'd Wright, John L. Ferrell, J. C. Badham, James H. Floyd, Alex. Cheshire, Jos. Waff, J. H. Lery, J. E. Leary, Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Dr. Jno. Norcom, Wm. R. Skinner, Wm. Badham, W. W. Hall, J. G. Godfrey, W. D. Lowther, jr., C. Sawyer, and L. Sawyer.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

HENDERSON SIMPSON, *Chm'n.*

R. DILLARD, *Sec'y.*

Senators Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts, are to be two of the orators at the May celebration of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m. on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each or either of the navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth	2,000
Round jackets, made of blue cloth	5,000
Trowsers, made of blue cloth	3,500
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000
Blue flannel undershirts	5,000
Blue flannel drawers	5,000
Blue flannel jumpers	5,000
Blue flannel, in the piece	yards 50,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	2,000
Canvas duck trousers	2,000
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece	yards 15,000
Canvas duck, in the piece	yards 5,000
Blue cloth caps	4,000
Calf-skin shoes	pairs 4,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut	pairs 4,000
Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2	pairs 8,000
Mattresses, (with two covers each)	2,000
Nankin, blue	yards 8,000
Blankets	5,000
Black silk handkerchief	5,000
Blue satinet trowsers	3,000
Blue satinet, in the piece	yards 5,000

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9¼ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 15¾ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 20-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 9 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with pure *Beagal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy."

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 28 to ⅛ inch.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rugs, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and uniform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of the bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amounts of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bond will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before receptior, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved Aug. 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previ

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $3 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District, met at Franklinton on Wednesday last, and adjourned *sine die* on Thursday. That venerable patriot and consistent Democrat, Gen. Joseph Allison, of Orange, presided. One hundred and thirteen delegates were in attendance.

The Convention, in balloting for a candidate, adopted the popular vote as the basis of representation, each County casting the number of votes given in August last for Gov. Bragg, and a majority of the delegation deciding for whom the vote should be cast.

Messrs. A. W. Venable, Jones of Orange, Arrington of Nash, Pritchard of Warren, Sanders of Johnston, and Thompson of Wake, were voted for; and on the fourth ballot, GEORGE W. THOMPSON, of Wake, having received two-thirds of all the votes cast, was declared the choice of the Convention; and the nomination was then made unanimous amid much enthusiasm. Gentlemen from the different Counties then addressed the Convention, pledging their cordial support and that of their friends to the nominee; and the Convention adjourned in the most harmonious spirit, all the members being animated by the best feeling and by a determination to elect the nominee by a triumphant majority.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON is not unknown to the people of the District. He has served Wake County repeatedly in the State Senate, having been elected in 1844, 1846, and 1848; and he is, in all probability, the most popular man in the County. He is a candid, straightforward, honorable man—an independent farmer, with no thirst for office, and no ambition but such as should animate a virtuous citizen—that of being useful in his day and generation—when called, as he has thus been, to the performance of public duty. We know him to be reliable both as a man and as a Democrat—a staunch friend of the administration, and the uncompromising opponent of Know Nothingism. We know him, too—for we have heard him often, and with pleasure—to be one of the ablest and most impressive public speakers in the District.

The proceedings of the Convention shall appear in our next; and our Associate, Mr. Wilson, who was in attendance, will doubtless furnish our readers with a full and interesting account of what was said and done.

GEORGE D. BOYD, ESQ.

We regret to learn, as we do from the Salem Press, that Mr. Boyd declines the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District. Indeed, we have just received a letter from Mr. Boyd himself, of date the 18th, in which he states that about the last of March he enclosed to us "a Card, addressed to the people of the Sixth Congressional District, withdrawing my [his] name from any connection with the ensuing canvas"; and desiring to know whether the letter was received, &c.

The letter was not received. If it had been, it would, of course, have been published; for however unwelcome the information might have been, we should not have thought for a moment of taking the responsibility of withholding the communication. We make this statement as a matter of justice to Mr. Boyd.

DR. JOHNSON ON MALARIA.—We have received a small volume, containing "An Address, delivered before the Medical Society of North Carolina at its second annual meeting in Raleigh, May, 1851; and also "An Address, delivered before the Medical Society of North Carolina at its fifth annual meeting, by CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D." We had the pleasure of hearing one of these Addresses at the time it was delivered; and we are glad that Dr. Johnson, in response to the wishes of his friends, has consented to unite them in the same publication and present them thus in a permanent form. Of course, we do not presume to attempt even to form an opinion upon points as to which learned and laborious members of the Medical profession differ; yet this does not preclude us from expressing our gratification at the evident ability displayed, as in these Addresses, by a friend; nor from recording our humble commendation of the clear, elegant, and impressive style in which Dr. Johnson has communicated his opinions to the public. This work is dedicated to Dr. Warren, of Edenton, N. C.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?—We understand it costs $1 to become a Know Nothing. Where does the money go? It is not a charitable institution. Then the money must be appropriated to political purposes. *Hal. Rep.*

Of course it is. It is mainly used, we presume, in paying Know Nothing agents for decoying unsuspecting men into the Lodges. The price paid per head is believed to be ten cents.

☞ We publish to-day, from the Raleigh Register, a very interesting biographical sketch of Judge Iredell, of revolutionary fame—the father of the late lamented Gov. Iredell. The sketch is is supposed to be from the pen of G. J. McRee, Esq., of Wilmington.

REPORT OF COAST SURVEY.—We are under obligations to Prof. A. D. Bache for a copy of the "Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of that Survey during the year 1853." This is a most valuable publication.

GAS FOR THE CITY.

A meeting was held here one day last week, to take into consideration the subject of lighting the City with gas; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Palmer, Cooke, Jordan, Williams, Pescud, Burch and Dewey, was appointed to wait upon the citizens with a view to raising the necessary stock. The gentleman who was here from Baltimore, has furnished estimates for the construction of the works. Thirty thousand dollars will be required; and it is proposed to raise this amount by subscriptions to a stock company in shares of fifty dollars each, the Baltimore company taking at once ten thousand dollars of the stock. The works proposed to be erected, will furnish an ample supply of gas for the whole City, and also for the Asylums, for St. Mary's, for the State House and grounds, and the Governor's Mansion. The gas will be distributed opposite each person's door, and a meter will be furnished by the company. Each consumer will then put in his own pipe, which will cost from six to fifty dollars, according to the size of the dwelling and the number of rooms to be supplied. The gas will be disposed of at $3 75 per thousand feet, as registered by the meters. At this price we learn that each burner will cost less than one and half cents per hour, and will give as much light as a camphine lamp. The gas to be made from the *oil of rosin*, which is said to be equal if not superior in every respect to any coal gas.

In connection with the subject we copy the following from the Hagarstown (Md.) Chronicle, showing the importance and value of the article and the cheap rates at which it can be furnished. Hagarstown, which is a much smaller place than Raleigh, has works of the kind referred to. The Editor says:

"As a practical test of the advantage of this light, we think we can give no better instance than our own consumption and cost for the time during which it has been in operation. We have four burners, two of which have been used almost every night, and very frequently the whole number, to a late hour. We burned from Nov. 28 to March 13th, 1,050 feet, at a cost of $7.88. The average cost per burner, was one cent and one-eight per night, or four cents and one-half for the whole light. To have afforded us even indifferent light for our business, would have taken each night from a pound to a pound and-a-half of candles, the cost of which would have been at least 18¾ cents—more than four times as much as the gas. To have made an equal light, and to afford us equal advantages, would have taken more than five times this number of candles, with their proportionate cost, and the dirt and grease incident to their use.

No man who has made the experiment, can doubt its advantages, its economy, and its superiority over every other light; and we much doubt whether any one could be induced to dispense with its use, after having enjoyed its beauty and luxury."

We have thus laid the material facts and advantages before our citizens, and it is for them to decide whether they will avail themselves or not of the liberal offer thus made by the Baltimore company. The gentleman who has the matter in charge for the Baltimore company, will, we presume, visit the City again soon.

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.

The Charlotte Democrat, in raising the name of the Hon. Burton Craige for re-election to Congress, pays him the following well-deserved compliment. Mr. Craige is stronger in his District than he has ever been; and though the opposition to him may be determined and fierce, and based upon all the isms, he will walk right over it by a commanding majority. *Such a man cannot be beaten.* The Democrat says:

"As it seems to be the unanimous wish of the Democracy of the District that the Hon. Burton Craige should be their candidate for Congress, without waiting to hear directly from him, we take the liberty of placing his name at our mast head and will keep it there until victory again perches upon our banner.

This is a Democratic District, and to the bold grounds taken and to the able exposition of our principles by Mr. Craige in the late canvass we are to attribute our increase and growth. We cannot now shadow forth what will be the issues, but one thing we do know, that Mr. Craige stands yet upon she eternal principles of the party, unswerved by the blandishments of power or unscared by the combination that seeks to "rule or ruin."

Of those who have watched his course in Congress we confidently ask if he has not exemplified by his conduct and acted out by his votes the very doctrine advocated by him before the people?

On his first appearance in Congress he was met with the Nebraska question. In the fearful struggle when "the timid shrieked and the brave stood still," we find him battling with friends of the South for the very principles of State sovereignty promulgated by the sage of Monticello, in the celebrated Resolutions of '98 and '99, upon which not only our equality in the confederacy depends, but is the very foundation stone of Republican Governments.

He voted against the Lunatic Asylum Bill, the Homestead Bill, and all other attempts to squander the public land, and proved himself a jealous guardian of the people's rights. He lent a cordial and efficient aid to the Administration of President Pierce than which none has more endeared itself to the hearts of all national and conservative men.

He is opposed to all political secret societies—and to Know Nothidgism in particular. He is a friend and advocate of universal toleration, and goes for the Constitution as it came from the hands of its immortal framers in all its length and breadth. He is opposed to monopoly, whether in the shape of a high protective Tariff, National Bank, or secret midnight societies convened to crush liberty of conscience, independence judgment and the exercise of private rights.

With all patriots and true suthern men he views the Know Nothing order as an insidious foe, hatched in the hot-bed of fanaticism, and designed, as John P. Hale the Abolition leader of New York and New Hampshire says, to Abolitionize the South. With such a candidate, tried and proved, are we not bound to re-elect him by an overwhelming majority."

Favor to the free negroes and war upon white adopted citizens, appears to be a leading principle of action among the Know Nothings of New York and Massachusetts. We copy the following from the Albany Argus:

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE TO BE EXTENDED TO NEGROES.—In the Assembly of New York Mr. Blakeslee called up his resolution proposing to amend the constitution so as to extend the right of suffrage to colored citizens without the property qualifications—and asked leave to print a speech he had prepared, as having been delivered here.

The question recurring on the proposed constitutional amendment—

Mr. Wager proposed to amend so as to include all citizens, male or female, black or white.

Mr. C. P. Johnson moved the previous question.

Mr. O'Keefe moved to lay the motion for the previous question on the table.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. O'Keefe appealed from this decision, and called for the ayes and noes. [Not ordered.]

The decision of the chair was sustained, the previous question ordered, and the question put on the proposed amendment of the constitution was adopted: Ayes 81, noes 60. Clapping of hands at this result. *Albany Argus, April 13.*

THUNDER FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

We published recently (from the Asheville News) a Card from Mr. Russell Tate, of Haywood County, in which he announced his withdrawal from the Know Nothing organization and warned all good citizens against it. The Asheville Spectator replies to this by publishing the following Card from Gen. R. M. Henry:

"ASHEVILLE, April 6th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw Russel Tate after he signed the certificate published in the last "News," to the effect, that he had been fraudulently initiated into the Order, commonly called "Know Nothings," and he told me that he wished to withdraw the certificate, and that the certificate did not contain his sentiments; and he further said that Dr. Samuel L. Love persuaded him to sign it; and afterwards I saw Dr. Samuel L. Love and he told me that he had written to have that certificate withdrawn. I do not know to whom he wrote, but I think that he wrote to Mr. Clingman, as I heard him say that Mr. Clingman had persuaded him to get Mr. Tate to sign the certificate. I afterwards conversed with Dr. Samuel L. Love, and he told me that none of the secrets of the order were revealed in the certificate.

R. M. HENRY."

To this the last Asheville News replies as follows:

"That slight clap of thunder from Haywood, last week, unstrung the nerves of the K. N. leaders, most shockingly; if we may judge from the desperate efforts made to ward off the effects of the blow. They will need more certificates than they will be able to muster, to impeach the candor or the veracity of any one concerned in the matter. In due time Mr. Tate and Dr. Love will speak for themselves; and we shall not be surprised if the next thunder from Haywood is ten times more crushing than the last."

The News then adds the following, which is conclusive:

"Since the above was put in type, Col. R. G. A. Love, of Haywood, who openly avows himself a Know Nothing, has informed us, in presence of several gentlemen, that Mr. Tate told him that he would not recall his renunciation of Know Nothingism for five hundred dollars—that it was prompted by a sense of duty, and that no letter was ever written countermanding its publication."

"In the meantime," continues the News, "we commend the thunder from Henderson to the attention of the brethren. Let the organ try its hand upon Messrs. Cantrell and Thompson, and see what it can make out of them. They are known to be highly and respectable influential citizens. The organ will find it prudent, no doubt, to deal very tenderly with them."

TO THE PUBLIC.

HENDERSONVILLE, April 6, 1855.

We, whose names are undersigned, have never been in the habit of bringing ourselves before the public eye; nor should we do so now, were we not impelled thereto, by very grave considerations of what we believe to be our duty, to ourselves and our fellow-citizens.

We have been induced, by what, at the time, seemed to us plausible reasons, to become members of an organization commonly known in the country as "Know-Nothings." It was represented to us, by men in whom we had confidence, that this organization was gotten up for the purpose of promoting certain great principles, which recommended themselves to us as Americans and protestants.

Our short experience and observation of this new order, have been sufficient to convince us that we have been led into error; that the association has been gotten up and is pushed forward to promote the selfish and ambitious views of a certain class of reckless and unscrupulous politicians; and that it is, in its origin, objects and working, essentially corrupt.

On this subject, we regret that we cannot enter into details, that we might more fully explain our reasons for this conclusion. Without discussing the question how far an obligation, induced by circumstances of delusion and misrepresentation of facts, is binding, it is enough that we do not think proper wilfully to do any thing that would seem to conflict with such an obligation.

We content ourselves, at this time, therefore, with proclaiming that we henceforth renounce all allegiance to this secret order, and shake from us the fetters it has attempted to impose on us; and with earnestly warning our fellow-citizens, as they value their rights as citizens, and the inalienable birthright of every free American to *vote* as his conscience directs, against all connection with this insidious organization.

E. CANTRELL,
R. THOMPSON.

We trust that independent men, in all parts of the State, who have been tricked and deceived into joining this midnight organization, will follow the example so nobly set by Messrs. Tate, Cantrell, and Thompson.

At the recent festival in New York in honor of Henry Clay's birth day, the Rev. Samuel Osgood said:

"But in saying that we go for American citizenship, we do not mean to denounce any man. An American is a man who believes in American ideas, no matter what his birth place may have been, and I am one who welcomes to our shores every person who is a lover of our liberty and of our laws. [Cheers.] I can never consent to try to piece out the wings of our noble old eagle by any black feathers from the night raven of Jesuitism. [Tremendous cheering.] American citizenship, fair play, no kind of secrecy, no fighting Jesuitism by Jesuitism, but an open field and fair play, and our star spangled banner for our standard. [Renewed cheering.] Our great orator beloved in making America a power of our own."

If Henry Clay were alive, it would be just as easy to cram a giant into a quart pot, as to induce him to dwarf and degrade himself by skulking into a Know Nothing lodge. He would never have given

"The mighty space of his large honors,
For so much trash as may be grasped thus."

The same remarks will apply to Calhoun and Webster, and Silas Wright. What would have Gen. Jackson have said to this midnight concern? Imagine, if you can, the depth of his contempt and scorn for such an organization. Americans cannot be far wrong on the questions of birth and religious liberty, who walk in the footsteps of such men as Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Wright.

The Richmond Enquirer and other Democratic presses in Virginia have recently published a letter to Mr. Wise, from the pen of George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Postmaster at Salem, whom they falsely asserted to be Judge Loring, of Boston. This misstatement they have not yet corrected, although it has been exposed in all the American papers.

Raleigh Star.

The above is not true. Both the Enquirer and South-Side Democrat promptly corrected the mistake, by stating that the letter was from Mr. Loring, of Salem, and *not* Judge Loring, of Boston.

We shall publish, in our next, the Card of Mr. Cooke, Editor of the "Carolina Cultivator," in relation to the organship of the State Agricultural Society; and also a Card from Mr. Lemay, the Editor of the "North-Carolina Arator," in reply to the same.

THE WEATHER.—The Spring has broken upon us in this region almost at once. Indeed, the heat is nearly if not quite equal to that of summer. On Thursday, the 19th, at three o'clock, P. M., the thermometer in the shade in the store of Messrs. Williams & Haywood, stood at 90.

CONNECTICUT.—GREAT FIGURES.

The following tables speak for themselves:

ELECTION—1854.

Recapitulation of Votes for Governor in 1854 by Counties.

	Ingham.	Dutton.	Chapman.	Hooker.
Hartford,	6,104	4,207	1,577	420
New Haven,	5,136	3,812	2,540	317
New London,	3,135	1,819	1,906	462
Fairfield,	3,891	3,120	1,717	100
Windham,	2,295	1,394	519	565
Litchfield,	3,648	2,873	902	385
Middlesex,	2,561	1,461	591	200
Tolland,	1,768	779	921	111
	28,538	19,465	10,583	2,560

ELECTION—1855.

	Ingham.	Minor.	Dutton.
Hartford,	6,081	5,580	1,310
New Haven,	5,846	4,945	1,968
New London,	2,075	4,455	725
Fairfield,	4,637	3,214	4,780
Windham,	1,882	2,456	530
Litchfield,	3,079	3,110	1,562
Middlesex,	2,144	2,383	716
Tolland,	1,530	1,822	325
	27,324	27,965	8,911

Total vote, 64,200. Minor's plurality, 641.

The Middleton (Connecticut) Sentinel and Witness says:

"By comparison with the vote this year, it will be seen that all the counties but New Haven give a less vote for Mr. Ingham as governor than last year—that county giving 710 more this year. His vote, however, is only about 1,200 less, while Mr. Dutton's has fallen off some 11,500, notwithstanding he received most of the free-soil votes, he being their candidate. Mr. Minor, know nothing, received the votes of that secret party, many whigs, and temperance men. With so many isms, together with a thoroughly-organized secret party against Mr. Ingham—an organization which swept all before it in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—it is remarkable that he held so near his own. It shows that the Democratic party, although it may have—temporarily only, we trust—lost some of its members in that new political order, through the wiles of office-seeking men, yet they are still numerous, and with a thorough organization and an enlightenment of the public mind can soon regain its vantage ground. There are liberal, constitutional whigs, who will be found side by side with them in battling for the right, and, they combined, will counteract the new secret organization. Know Nothingism may run for a time; and then it will pass away."

THE LANGUAGE OF WASHINGTON.—The recent scenes of effigy-burning and riot recall a reminiscence. During the first campaign of the revolution some of the camp-followers of the American army entered into a design that called out the following order, which may be found entered in Washington's "Orderly Book:"

"NOVEMBER 5, 1775.—As the commander-in-chief has been apprized of a design for the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope, he cannot help expressing his surprise that there should be officers and soldiers in this army so void of common sense as not to see the impropriety of such a step at this juncture—at a time when we are soliciting, and have really obtained, the friendship and alliance of the people of Canada, whom we ought to consider as brethren embraced in the same cause—the defence of the general liberty of America. At such a juncture, and in such circumstances, to be insulting their religion, is so monstrous as not to be suffered or excused; indeed, instead of offering the most remote insult, it is our duty to express public thanks to these our brethren, as to them we are indebted for every late happy success over the common enemy in Canada.

"G. WASHINGTON."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Do not the following noble sentiments of Webster rise far above the miserable, narrow, and bigoted policy of modern advocates of religious intolerance and persecution? How can the old admirers of the eagle-like Webster thrust him aside and listen to the wretched croakings of the "night raven of Jesuitism," the present Know Nothing Secret party? We find the following in the Norfolk Argus:

"It seems to be the American destiny, the mission which has been entrusted to us here on this shore of the Atlantic, the great conception and the great duty to which we are born, to show that all sects, and all denominations, professing reverence for the authority of the author of our being and belief in his revelations, may be safely tolerated without prejudice either to our religion or our liberties.

We are Protestants generally speaking; but you all know that there presides at the head of the Supreme Judicature of the United States, a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, through the whole United States, imagines that the judicature is less safe; that the administration of public justice is less respectable or less secure, because the Chief Justice of the United States has been, and is, a firm adherent of that religion. And so it is in every department of society amongst us.

In both houses of Congress, in all public offices, we proceed on the idea that a man's religious belief is a matter above human law; that it is a question to be settled between him and his Maker, because he is responsible to none but his Maker for adopting or rejecting revealed truth.

And here is the great distinction which is sometimes overlooked, and which I am afraid is now too often overlooked, in New England, the glorious inheritance of the sons of the Pilgrims.

Men, for their religious sentiments, are accountable to God, and to God only.

DANIEL WEBSTER."

Mr. Wm. Mitchel, a brother of John Mitchel, has invented a type-setting machine. It has already had a fair trial, and succeeded in printing a book at about half the ordinary cost of composition. It was employed to print the new octavo volume of George Bancroft, the historian, announced by Harper and Brothers. An extensive printer is so satisfied with the manner in which the machine works, that he has ordered five of them for his establishment. One of them will be sent to the Paris exhibition.

The Belgian *Emigants* alias *paupers* alias *convicts*, had their trial before Judge Roosevelt in New-York on the 24th, ult., and have been *honorably* discharged, the court finding that they are neither convicts nor paupers, but honest laborers, both able and willing to work. These poor fellows have been confined in prison, three months, under a *false* charge, originated by the know-nothings, and heralded through and over the South, to humbug and deceive *honest men*. What next?

EASILY TESTED.—If any one who is troubled with cold and chilled feet—and we know there are many—will take the trouble to plunge them in cold water and wipe them dry just before going to bed, they will find the chillness replaced by a warm, delicious glow, amply satisfactory for the trouble. It will also prove a preventive against taking cold by having wet feet while walking.

It may be interesting (says the Boston Post) to the know-nothings of Virginia to learn that one of the main purposes of the know-nothings here, as announced by them on the floor of our house of representatives, is, in their own language, "to exert an influence against that 'sum of all villanies'—American slavery."

APPLICATIONS FOR BOUNTY LAND.—There were 20,700 applications for bounty land under the law of the last session received at the Pension bureau last week, not 24,700 as printed in yesterday morning's *Union*.

To-day there was a larger number of applications for lands under the new law received at the Pension bureau then ever before in a day—between seven and eight thousand! *Star.*

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—All three of the judges of this tribunal are now in Washington, Judge Lumpkin, of Ga., having finally concluded to accept the position tendered to him by the President. They are expected to organize formally on or about Thursday next.

Dr. F. Mallory has been re-elected president of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad.

For the Standard.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

April 28th and 29th, Newbern.
May 1st, Kinston.
" 2d and 3d, Goldsborough.
" 5th and 6th, Wilmington.

CONCHA'S ARREST OF DR. PECK.—The news of the arrest of Dr. Peck, a New York dentist in Cuba, who went there for his health and was practicing his profession when seized, is thought to be creating no little excitement to-day in official circles here. Unless we are greatly mistaken, our Government is firmly the of belief that Dr. Peck had in no way whatever compromised himself in the affairs of the island. The fact that up to the departure of the last mail from Havana, Concha had refused to give any explanation whatever of the causes of this arrest, of course serves to increase the excitement here. Concha, indeed, seems bent on loading on the camel's back of American patience, the feather which is to break it; and with it, our present relations with Spain.

We have a letter from Havana by this last arrival which intimates that the American engineers employed in Cuba, who are quite numerous, are preparing to leave the island in consequence of the danger of arrest to which they are subject simply because they are Americans. Their withdrawal will be a serious injury to the business interests of the island. *Star.*

THE GREAT MEN OF A GREAT COUNTRY.—A young American exchange sums up our human greatness as follows:

"The greatest man, take him all in all, of the last hundred years, was Gen. George Washington—an American. The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American. The greatest philosopher was Benj. Franklin—an American. The greatest of living historians is Wm. H. Prescott—an American. The greatest ornithologist was John James Audubon—an American. There has been no English writer of the present age, whose works have been marked with more refinement or more grace than those of Washington Irving—an American. The greatest lexicographer since the time of Johnson was Noah Webster—an American. The inventors whose works have been productive of the greatest amount of benefit to mankind in the last century, were Godfrey, Fitch, Fulton and Whitney—all Americans. And the greatest humbug of this or any other country, of the last or any other hundred years, is P. T. Barnum—also an American.

PERSECUTE THE FOREIGNERS—PROTECT THE NEGROES.—Under this caption the Ohio Statesmen of March 13 says:

"The times are truly out of joint somewhere. While the most cruel, unmanly, and anti-American spirit is pervading the country, from one end to the other, towards the emigrants from foreign lands, there is also a spirit abroad, as little to be encouraged, striving to engender strife and animosity amongst citizens of our own country, North and South. The whole spectacle is one that every true lover of his country must regret to see. Whatever sympathy we may have with the slave of the South, why should we make him of more consequence than the white emigrant that flees here from the despotic governments of Europe? The people of the South are *natives*—are *Protestants*—yet they appear no longer safe to travel through our State—fearlessly, quietly."

A PERENNIAL SPRING.—A St. Augustine (Florida) correspondent of the Richmond Despatch says:

"In one thing this place is a little ahead of most others—that is, in vegetables. They have been pretty plentiful all this winter—green peas, lettuce, table beans, cauliflower, cabbage, and for the last week or so new potatoes and ruta baga turnips, of as good quality and as large as ever I saw.

"If we escape without having more frosts, this will be a great fruit year. Everything in the tree and shrubbery line is budding and blossoming. The peach and plum trees have been in full bloom for a week or more, and the grape and fig trees are covered with leaves, and all giving signs of a large crop of their respective kinds of fruit.

FOREIGN AID.—The London *Times* states that an expedition has sailed from the United States to join the rebels at Cuba, with the connivance of our government, and upon this falsehood bases half a column of abuse of our whole people, *except the abolitionists*; the *Times* finds no ray of comfort in our public affairs except the success which has attended the Know Nothings party, whose principles it prefers to those of any other party in America. What is called "Native Americanism" just suits John Bull.

ABOLITION OF THE STAMP DUTY IN ENGLAND.—The House of Commons of the English Parliament, as we have heretofore stated, has abolished the stamp duty on newspaper. This act affects the social and political interests of the British empire more than the war with Russia. It is a concession to the people which will be attended with the happinest results.

At a political festival in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Mr. Burlingame, a distinguished Know Nothing of Massachusetts, a member elect of the next Congress, after denouncing slavery and slaveholders in the strongest terms, concluded his speech with the following sentiment.

"*Sam and Sambo*—May love for the one not cause us to do injustice to the other.

George E. Baker, of Williamsburg, well known as the editor of the Life and Writings of Wm. H. Seward, for whom he has acted as private secretray, has also received the appointment of private secretray to Gov. Clark.

NEW PHASE OF ANTI-SLAVERY. Objection to banking upon slave (State) stock of Virginia. This objection has been made in the New Jersey Legislature.

Later and Important from Mexico—Great Successes of the Revolutionists.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—The British steamer Clyde arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., six day from Vera Cruz, bringings advices six days later than those by the way of New Orleans. Everything indicates the speedy fall of Santa Anna. Moreno's disaffection and subsequent capture and execution were all fabulous, got up entrap Alvarez.

Col. Bires was recently discomfited at Cajores, and his whole regiment dispersed by the revolutionist; those attempting to recoss Popsgango river were drowned.

Governor Maximo Ortez, whilst on the march from Itchman to Tohuantepec, fell into an ambuscade, and his whole force of six hundred nearly annihilated.

The accounts from the South are favorable to the cause of the Revolutionists. Alvarez is supreme in Guerrero, and the opinion is universal that Santa Anna will be obliged to fly. It is evident that the allied powers have stimulated the Mexican internal commotions to bring Mexico on the other side and identify her with Cuba.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, APRIL 16.—The steamship Cahawba has arrived from Havana with dates to 11th April. Havana was quiet. The city was still garrisoned by the volunteers; and regular troops were in nearly all the stations along the coast. Dr. Peck, recently arrested at Puerto Principe, had been released from prison on the security of a friend that he would remain in Havana until his case was decided. Carlos Castillo was also released, and allowed to remain at his residence until the sailing of the packet for Cadiz. Business was improving. Fine qualities of Sugar had advancing tendency.

The steamer Princeton was at Havana—all well.

Poole Murder Trial—Confession of Baker.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The argument on the motion to admit the accessories of the Poole murder to bail was continued yesterday. Their counsel stated that he had received a letter from Baker admitting the killing of Poole, but that he had done it in self-defence.

More Outrages.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Clarke and Frado, importers, Philadelphia, on business in Cuba have been imprisoned.

We have no particulars.

DIED.

On the 8th instant, at her residence near Yanceyville, Mrs. ANNE YANCEY, relict of Hon. Bartlett Yancey, and daughter of Capt. John Graves, deceased—aged 69 years.

North Carolina six per Cent. Stock Notice.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
April 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, a. m. of the 21st May next, for the purchase of the following bonds, to be issued by the State of North Carolina, in sums of $100 each, viz: $96,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

Also, $15,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st April, 1855.

And $50,000 running ten years, and bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

All of them are exempt from taxation by law.

They will all have coupons attached for the interest, at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and so is the principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them paid at the Treasury of the State.

Parties bidding, will please address their letters and mark "Proposals for North Carolina Stocks," to the undersigned, at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m. the 21st May next, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids, in whole or in part, as he may deem most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in bank the amount, with the accrued interest from the date of the bond, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State. This deposit may be made in the Bank of the Republic, at N. Y., the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, N. C.

Documents showing the resources of the State and the amount of its indebtedness may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown & D. Ross tt, N. Y.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of North Carolina.
4—1d.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at the MECHANIC'S HALL, this (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to transact business of importance. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,
S. T. SPARKS, O. S.

Raleigh, April 20, 1855. 43—1t.

ATTENTION! "OAK CITY GUARDS."

YOU ARE COMMANDED TO ATTEND ON the NASH SQUARE, on SATURDAY afternoon, the 21st instant, at 4½ o'clock, for DRILL.

☞ A full attendance is required.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

Raleigh, April 20, 1855. 43—1t.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.—THE NORTHERN half of lot No. 15, containing half an acre, will be sold, the whole together or in lots of one-fourth of an acre, to suit purchasers. Terms to suit the times—long credit will be given upon bond and security. Said lot is situated in the South-eastern corner of the City of Raleigh, and is part of the square formerly occupied by Will. H. Haywood, jr., deceased, as a garden.

Immediate possession can be given, and any information concerning the sale by application to the undersigned.

The undersigned would prefer to sell at *private* sale. If not sold before, said lot will be exposed to *public* sale, on the 21st of May next, being Monday of May Court, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on a credit of 12 months—purchase money bearing interest from date—satisfactory security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 16, 1855. 42—w2awid.

Register will please copy till day of sale.

BARGAINS.—I WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF my stock of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE at cost, *for cash*. The entire stock is *imported*, and to families wishing to replenish old sets, or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of French China goods in setts and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Ironstone and other goods—altogether comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it.

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.,
Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 16, 1855. 42—1m.

KING & BIGGS, RALEIGH, N. C., HAVE RECEIVED their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and feel assured they can please *every one* that will favor them with a call—both in quality and price.

Our stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of all grades and colors, which will be made to order at short notice, and in the most approved style.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

In fact we have every article worn by gentlemen (except Boots and Shoes,) and think we can offer as good inducements to the buyer as any house in the State. We intend doing more of a cash business than we have formerly done; therefore, our goods will be offered low.

☞ Doors opened at six o'clock, A. M. Admission free. Don't forget to ☞ drop in ☜ as you pass by.

KING & BIGGS.
Raleigh, April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT OF FINE HATS. Among them is the Ventilating Hat—a new style for summer.

KING & BIGGS.
April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.—A GOOD assortment of Boy's Clothing just received.

KING & BIGGS.
April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post copy four times weekly.

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 15th of May, 1855.

Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally are requested to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
Sec. N. C. Medical Society.
April 13, 1855. 41—4t.

☞ Salisbury papers copy till day of meeting.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.	
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.

April 4, 1855. 39—3m.

THE WORLD OF FASHION
CAN BE SEEN AT
MITCHELL'S CLOTHING STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE
Desirable Clothing,
Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞ Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1059—w3w.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April 16, 1855. 40—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties.

Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—1f.

TO HIRE, FOR THE REMAINDER OF the year, eight or ten servants, consisting of men, women and boys. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, April 16, 1855. 42—3t.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Pennah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of lot No. acre each, just on the S. side of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and imm

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 23, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Mies' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

E. L. HARDING.

March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, April 1, 1855.

A.
Atwater, Edmond
Ashe, Hon J
Atkins, Geo W
Allen, W P
Adams, Thos
Avera, Mrs Mary A
Adams, Wm
Adams, Jas or heirs
B.
Bushall, Miss S W
Beasly, S L
Baucom, Misses J R
Bryan, James
Bruce, R
Buffalo, H W
Bryant, Miss M M L
Barker, A
Blake, J M
Bartlett, Parthinia
Bledsoe, Mrs A A
Bagwell, James
C.
Cooke, Miss S E
Cawthorn, A L
Clemons, Anderson
Cooke, H S
Chadwick, Samuel
Carter, Miss Lucy
Crow, Geo L
Cards, Messrs
Cooke, A G
Coats, R D
D.
Dawson, Miss E 2
Dixon, Solomon
Dick, W
Daly, Patrick
Denton, P F
Daves, Dawson
E.
Evans, Sarah
Eastwood Jas M
Ellis, B F
F.
Flowers, Miss Mary
Ferrill, A J
G.
Graham, Miss S
Green, Austin
Gill, Burton
Gordon, A M 2
Green, John
Graham, Edward
H.
Hinton, Miss C
Harris, Robert
Henning, Rev Mr
Harrison, Mrs Mary
Harrison, Jas R
Haughton, Hardy
Hughes, Sarah or heirs
Hunt, A T
Harrison, Miss A
Hill, A G
Hill, Miss Elizabeth
Hardy, Mrs Louisa
Holt, Miss Camilla
Houston, J P
Higgins, Barm
Hester, Geo W
Horton, Benjamin
Hicks, Wm
Hayes, Mrs C
Harrison, John W
Jones, W M
Jones, Mrs Cintey
Jones, Miss Lizzie A
Jones, Col J F
Jones, Josiah
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, James
Jeffries, Mrs H
Joyner, Mrs E 2
K.
Killian, Alvis
King, Geo or Jer'h
King, Mrs Mary
L.
Low, Washington
Ladlock, Wm
Linder, Miss Sally
Levy, Gustavus 2
M.
Martin, John 4
Mead, Mrs Eliza M
Mead, W H 3
McCullers, W H
McCullers, Miss S A
Mettis, James
Moltin, Samuel
Mooren, Miss C
Morgan, James
Maynard, Archibald
Moore, Mrs L W
McLean, Miss S 2
Mullins, Mrs Sarah
Munds, J T
McGrath, T
N.
Nixon, Thomas
Nichols, Roades
O.
Outlaw, Dr Joseph
P.
Paten, Warren 2
Padlock, Wm
Pulley, Mrs
Powers, David
Powell, Mrs W A
Phillips, H
Pulley, Jesse
Pary, Robert
Pearce, Rev Saml
Pennington, Chas
R.
Rigsby, James E 3
Reeves, Miss S 2
Rogers, Mrs N
Rogers, Rev J W F
Rogers, Wm
Roberts, Wm D jr
Reed, Edward
Rufe, Henry
Rosemond, John
Russ, J P
Rider, Wm
Reynolds, John
S.
Smith, John A
Snow, Larkin
Smith, John B
Shauck, W N
Stone, Miss Qune V
T.
Taylor, Ford
Tapscott, Wm
Taylor, P
Toual, Miss Mary
Tipitt, Landy L 2
Tinnin, Rev J W
Terry, Wm sen
U.
Underdue, James
Utley, Miss Eliza
Utley, Miss Mary T
W.
Wilson, Elder James
Watkins, Wm B
Wiggins, Miss M
Williams, Miss S H
Warde, R
Woodburn, T M
Wells, David P 3
Whitfield, Miss T A
Whaley, Lawrence
Whaley, Miss R
Whitaker, Mrs Sar'h
Wilkins, Miss Letha
Weakley, Geo W
Whitaker, Miss L A
Woodward, Joseph
Whitaker, Miss M A
Whitehead, T
Williams, Capt H
Young, Wm J
Young, Samuel A
Young, James R
Young, James 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w3w.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 10, 1855. 40—3m

FRENCH'S NEW WORK.—ENGLISH PAST & Present. Contents: Lecture 1. The English a compiolate language. 2. Sources of the English language. 3. Diminutions of the English language. 4. On the change in the meanings of English words. 5. On the changes in spelling of English words. To which is added an index to the words explained. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 6, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes. Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS,

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vees, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Weil, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 35—2m.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 30, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton, for 1854,	part lot no. 66,	tax	$18	50	
Dabney Cosby,	"	"	"	152,153,169	44 75
Jus. Chadwick,	"	1853-54	"	231,	20 37½
J. V. Caldwell,	"	1854	"	48,	5 75
Chas. H. Johnson,	"	"	"	76,77,83,94,	23 25
Wm. Terry,	"	"	"	94	7 40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke,	"	1853-54	"	150,166,167,	49 50
Jos. J. Ryals,	"	"	"	51	39 25
Wm. Overbee,	"	1854	"	75	27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c.

L. N. B. BATTLE,
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C.,
March 12, 1855. } 35—w4w.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSIness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given.

L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w3w.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 42 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
March 19, 1855. } 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough; copy one month.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—200 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LYON'S RAT PILLS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. only

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINE,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 200,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,	
"	Tan	"	"
"	Tea Col'r	"	"
"	Canton	"	"
"	Petal	"	"
"	Panama	"	"
"	Cavalier	"	"
"	Wide Awake	"	"
"	Oregon	"	"
"	Sebastopol		

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spices, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

EMBROIDERIES,

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $8 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 33—tf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

January 1855. 18—3m

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, one 3 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

TEACHER WANTED.—KNAP OF REEDS, Masonic Lodge, having taken the Academy at that place under their direction, is desirous of employing a Teacher to take charge of that school next session, who is well competent to instruct Latin and Greek. A Southern teacher, who can come well recommended, is preferred. Applicants will state their terms. Address the subscriber, Knap of Reeds P. O., Granville county, N. C.

A. M. YEARBY, Sec'y.

March 30th, 1855. 39—4t.

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bollingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOARDMAN'S BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.—THE Bible in the Family, or, Hints on Domestic Happiness. By H. A. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. One Volume 12.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Historical Sketches of North Carolina, From 1584 to 1851. Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements; with Biographical Sketches of her Distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, &c. by John H. Wheeler, *Late Treasurer of the State,* in one Volume Octavo.

The North Carolina Reader, Containing A History and Description of North Carolina, Selections in prose and verse, (Many of them by eminent citizens of the State,) Historical and Chronological tables, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics. by C. H. Wiley. Illustrated with Engravings, and designed for Families and Schools. one Volume 12mo.

Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, in 2 vols. 8vo. Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of workmen, &c., &c., by Robert Stuart, Architect and Civil Engineer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1088 pages.

Form book, the North Carolina form book, Containing all the most useful Forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations, Together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States; the Act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the Use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law.

Compiled by a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. G. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 4—tf.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor.*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he has now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods,
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy,
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats,
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines,
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings,
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties,
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS.—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts,
" 3-ply Collars, large variety,
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill,
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers,
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery,
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy,
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties,
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties,
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determiution to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.